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LIVESTOCK AND MEATS
FLM 6-61
May 1961

WORLD HOG NUMBERS DOWN IN 1961

World hog numbers, which have been increasing for several years, declined 2 percent during 1960. The 463 million total at the beginning of 1961, however, was 33 percent above the 1951-55 average and higher than for any previous year except 1960. The major areas showing declines are North America and Asia--all other areas gained.

North American numbers were 7 percent below 1960, but 5 percent above the 1951-55 average. South American numbers continued to increase and showed a 3 percent gain during 1960 and a 50-percent increase over 1951-55. Numbers in both Eastern and Western Europe gained 3 percent in 1960, but Eastern Europe had the larger increase since 1951-55--30 percent compared with 25 percent in Western Europe.

Russian hog numbers have more than doubled since 1951-55 and are 104 percent above the 5-year average; they gained 10 percent during 1960. African numbers rose 7 percent in 1960, and are 10 percent above the 1951-55 average. Asia showed the largest drop--8 percent in 1960--but numbers are 35 percent above 1951-55, Oceania reported a rise of 3 percent during 1960, or 26 percent above the 5-year average.

North America: In the United States hog numbers were considerably lower than the previous year and reversed the upward trend of the past few years. The 6-percent decrease was the result of lower hog prices and an unfavorable hog-corn price ratio during the breeding season late in 1959. Higher prices in late 1960 and early 1961 combined with more favorable feed price ratios should bring about an increase in U.S. hog numbers.

This Circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, April 27, 1961.

HOGS: Estimated world total by continent or area,
average 1951-55, annual 1958-61

Continent							Change	
	Average							
	1951-55	1958	1959	1960	1/1961	1/1961	1961	1961
							1951-55	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	head	head	head	head	head	head	Percent	Percent
North America....	71,780	72,240	80,480	80,540	75,110		+5	-7
South America....	41,560	56,290	58,270	60,170	62,130		+49	+3
Europe								
West.....	51,480	59,315	59,320	60,270	62,240		+21	+3
East.....	35,360	40,590	42,050	44,710	46,010		+30	+3
Total Europe :	86,840	99,905	101,370	104,980	108,250		+25	+3
U.S.S.R.....	28,720	44,300	48,700	53,400	58,600		+104	+10
Africa.....	4,105	4,295	4,355	4,460	4,530		+10	+2
Asia.....	112,265	149,275	165,965	166,015	151,960		+35	-8
Oceania.....	1,910	2,250	2,175	2,325	2,400		+26	+3
Total World....	347,180	428,555	461,315	471,890	462,980		+33	-2

1/ Preliminary.

Canadian hog numbers dropped sharply in 1960 and for the second straight year were lower than the preceding year. The total dropped 14 percent from 1960 and was 20 percent below the 1959 high. Rising hog prices and abundant supplies of grain have encouraged a reverse in the downward trend. The number of sows farrowing in the first half of 1961 is estimated to be 26 percent above the same period of 1960. Numbers are expected to increase steadily during 1961.

Canadian hog prices have averaged slightly higher than U.S. prices in the latter part of 1960 and early 1961. U.S. shipments of pork to Canada have been considerably higher than in previous years and should continue strong until Canadian hog slaughter increases considerably this fall.

Mexico's hog numbers were 4 percent lower than the previous year, a direct result of adverse weather which caused an acute shortage of feedgrains. Hog numbers should rise, but this will depend on the availability of feed grains.

The Caribbean area dropped 11 percent during 1960, mostly in Cuba. Numbers in Cuba were 30 percent below the previous year as agrarian reforms failed to give the desired results in their first full year of

operation. The unsettled conditions still existing indicate further reductions in 1960.

South America: Numbers in South America showed small increases during 1960. Brazil, the world's fourth largest producer of hogs, increased hog numbers 3 percent during 1960. In Colombia numbers increased slightly, but are still considerably below the 1951-55 average.

Venezuela increased numbers about 5 percent during 1960 and they are now more than double the 1951-55 average. The Venezuelan Government has been carrying out an ambitious livestock development program aimed at self-sufficiency in the production of meat. They are restricting exports of livestock and limiting imports to high quality breeding stock. Imports of cured meats have been limited to encourage domestic processing.

Western Europe: Numbers in Western Europe rose 3 percent during 1960. Sweden was the only country in Western Europe where hog numbers dropped. The United Kingdom began rebuilding hog numbers in 1960 following a rise in government payment rates. Further expansion in hog numbers is expected in 1961 owing to higher prices and strong demand. In France substantial increases in sows and pigs under 6 months of age resulted in a 2-percent increase in numbers. With increasing prices hog numbers are expected to expand in 1961.

Denmark's numbers rose 4 percent in 1960 owing mainly to 10 percent more sows on farms. Expanding Danish export trade and more sows indicate higher numbers in 1961. Denmark's concern over the Common Market trading agreement has encouraged more unity between the cooperative slaughter houses and private slaughterers. These groups have combined to maintain hog prices and promote the sale of Danish bacon and canned ham.

In West Germany hog numbers increased 6 percent during 1960. The increase was stimulated by a greater demand for meats as living standards have continued to rise with the rapidly expanding economy. Other Western European countries have expanded hog numbers in an effort to keep up with the growing demands of larger populations.

Eastern Europe: Eastern European countries continue to produce more hogs as government planners yearly set new and higher goals. Production in these countries has shifted from the heavy lard-type hog to the smaller meat-type.

Poland, one of the major suppliers of canned hams to the U.S. market, had only a 1-percent increase during 1960, the result of a short feed

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-61

Country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	Month of estimate
North America:	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Canada.....	4,730	5,160	6,880	6,417	5,526	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico.....	6,670	8,400	8,400	7,940	7,600	Spring
United States (Continental).....	54,346	51,517	58,045	59,026	55,305	Jan. 1
Hawaii.....	72	59	55	59	—	Dec. 31 2/
Puerto Rico.....	86	88	74	—	—	Jan.
Total Canada, Mexico, U.S., and Possessions 3/.....	65,940	65,260	73,490	73,550	68,600	
Costa Rica.....	116	193	189	176	176	Spring
El Salvador.....	292	267	199	220	230	Oct. 1 2/
Guatemala.....	421	403	406	431	—	Apr.
Honduras.....	557	—	—	—	—	Aug.
Nicaragua.....	270	345	365	375	—	
Panama.....	206	218	246	248	—	Aug.
Total Central America 3/.....	1,890	2,110	2,080	2,130	2,160	
Cuba.....	1,448	1,750	1,780	1,725	1,200	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic.....	1,033	1,584	—	—	—	July
Total Caribbean 3/.....	3,950	4,870	4,910	4,860	4,350	
Total North America 3/.....	71,780	72,240	80,480	80,540	75,110	
South America:						
Argentina.....	3,484	3,163	3,514	3,500	3,500	June 30
Brazil.....	30,559	44,190	45,262	46,823	48,460	Dec. 31 2/
Chile.....	903	990	1,000	986	—	Jan. 1
Colombia.....	2,363	1,770	1,800	1,870	1,950	Oct. 1 2/
Ecuador.....	594	1,200	1,340	1,450	1,550	
Peru.....	1,302	1,366	1,432	1,464	—	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay.....	258	395	400	405	—	May
Venezuela.....	1,564	2,600	2,900	3,050	3,200	
Total South America 3/.....	41,560	56,290	58,270	60,170	62,130	
Europe:						
Austria.....	2,624	2,917	2,838	2,845	2,988	Dec. 3 2/
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,427	1,431	1,460	1,659	1,674	Jan. 1
Denmark 4/.....	4,003	5,294	5,562	6,205	6,438	Dec. 31 2/
Finland.....	461	534	457	431	450	June 15
France.....	7,225	8,063	8,433	8,357	8,526	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 5/.....	13,182	15,495	14,876	14,887	15,776	Dec. 3 2/
Greece.....	603	640	631	635	640	Dec. 31 2/
Ireland.....	705	873	793	875	944	Jan.
Italy.....	3,920	3,900	3,827	3,800	4,200	Jan.
Netherlands.....	2,206	2,757	2,554	2,938	2,934	Dec. 2/
Norway.....	327	399	361	444	459	Dec. 2/
Portugal.....	6/1,800	1,740	1,900	1,926	—	Dec. 2/
Spain.....	4,974	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,500	May 31
Sweden.....	1,704	2,280	2,275	2,378	2,204	Oct. 2/
Switzerland.....	981	1,190	1,226	1,351	1,400	Apr.
United Kingdom.....	5,304	6,576	6,699	6,008	6,129	Dec. 2/
Total West Europe 3/.....	51,480	59,315	59,320	60,270	62,240	
Albania.....	65	109	—	—	—	
Bulgaria.....	1,193	1,993	2,054	2,265	2,448	Jan.
Czechoslovakia.....	4,380	5,435	5,283	5,687	5,962	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	7,694	8,255	7,504	8,283	8,576	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary.....	4,857	5,338	6,225	5,356	—	Mar.
Poland.....	9,501	11,959	11,209	12,500	12,615	June 30
Rumania.....	3,364	3,259	4,008	4,300	—	Jan.
Yugoslavia.....	4,307	4,243	5,656	6,208	6,600	Jan. 15
Total East Europe 3/.....	35,360	40,590	42,050	44,710	46,010	
Total Europe 3/.....	86,840	99,905	101,370	104,980	108,250	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	28,720	44,300	48,700	53,400	58,600	Jan. 1

(Continued)

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-61 (continued)

Country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	Month of estimate
Africa:						
Algeria 7/.....	97	80	57	69	—	Nov. 20 2/
Tunisia.....	19	10	7	8	—	Dec. 31 2/
Total North Africa 3/.....	340	270	230	230	240	
Angola.....	247	288	293	300	—	Dec. 31 2/
Congo, Republic of The 8/.....	266	350	354	368	—	
Former French West Africa 9/.....	284	—	—	—	—	
Ghana.....	116	120	120	120	130	
Kenya 10/.....	48	56	70	68	70	Dec. 2/
Malgasay.....	274	291	311	310	315	Dec. 2/
Nigeria.....	250	—	—	—	—	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 11/.....	227	268	260	293	300	Dec. 31 2/
Ruanda-Urundi.....	44	53	60	54	—	Dec. 31 2/
Tanganyika.....	14	19	17	15	—	Dec. 2/
Togo.....	192	202	225	230	—	
Union of South Africa.....	1,205	1,164	1,200	1,255	1,310	Aug. 31
Total South Africa 3/ 12/.....	3,765	4,025	4,125	4,230	4,290	
Total Africa 3/.....	4,105	4,295	4,355	4,460	4,530	
Asia:						
Cyprus.....	35	39	35	—	—	Dec. 1 2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	—	120	120	121	125	Nov. 2/
Total South-West Asia 3/.....	175	195	195	195	195	
China Mainland 13/.....	90,000	120,000	135,000	135,000	—	June
Total East Central Asia 3/.....	90,655	120,655	135,655	135,655	120,655	
Burma.....	530	569	611	616	—	Mar.
Cambodia.....	552	452	474	—	—	Dec. 2/
China, Taiwan.....	2,437	3,331	3,573	3,264	—	Dec. 2/
India 14/.....	3,890	—	—	—	—	May
Indonesia.....	1,196	1,915	—	—	—	
Japan.....	781	1,649	2,244	1,918	2,200	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	567	1,233	1,324	1,439	1,465	Dec. 1 2/
Laos.....	194	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1 2/
Malaya.....	336	398	418	—	—	
Philippines 15/.....	4,710	6,084	6,574	6,573	6,836	Mar. 31
Thailand.....	3,220	3,922	4,206	4,300	—	Mar. 31
Vietnam.....	2,000	2,565	2,329	2,724	—	Dec. 2/
Singapore.....	232	402	405	—	—	
Total South and East Asia 3/.....	21,435	28,425	30,115	30,165	31,110	
Total Asia 3/.....	112,265	149,275	165,965	166,015	151,960	
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,129	1,423	1,289	1,424	1,500	Mar. 31
New Zealand.....	618	628	692	698	702	Jan. 31
Total Oceania 3/.....	1,910	2,250	2,175	2,325	2,400	
TOTAL WORLD 3/.....	347,180	428,555	461,315	471,890	462,980	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Includes Faroe Islands. 5/ Includes Saarland. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Number taxed only. 8/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 9/ Includes Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta; separate estimates not available. 10/ European owned only. 11/ European-owned stock 9/30, other 12/31. 12/ Includes estimate for native owned. 13/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 14/ Census May 1951 through August 1952. 1956 March and April. 15/ January is month of estimate for 1951-55 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
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grain harvest in 1959. Prospects favor a larger increase in 1961.

The U.S.S.R. continues to expand hog numbers at about 10 percent a year. Emphasis is being placed on production of early maturing meat-type hogs. Numbers should continue to rise at about the same rate in 1961.

Africa: Numbers in Africa expanded in 1960, continuing the upward trend of the past few years. Climate and disease make much of the continent unsuited for hog production. Little is known of plans for expanding hog numbers in the rapidly increasing number of new republics.

The Union of South Africa is the major producer in Africa and accounts for about one-third of the continental total. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is developing a commercial hog industry. Although numbers are relatively small they rose 2 percent during 1960 and have gone up every year since 1957.

Asia: Hog numbers in Asia rise and fall with the numbers in Mainland China, the world's largest producer. Although Mainland China continues to report large numbers, last year's weather conditions caused a shortage of both food and feed grains, indicating a drop in hog numbers. Prospects for 1961 indicate little change.

Japan reports higher numbers during 1960, attributed to greater demands of a larger and better paid population. As living standards improve there is a continual shift away from a rice-dominant diet. The continued encouragement of meat production by the Japanese Government should result in higher numbers in 1961.

In the Philippines hog numbers rose about 4 percent during 1960 and should continue to gain this year. The standard of living has risen steadily since the end of World War II and has created a strong demand for meats. The government has encouraged hog production in interest of self-sufficiency in meat.

Oceania: Numbers in Oceania have increased for the past 2 years with a 3-percent gain during 1960. About 92 percent of the hogs in Oceania are in Australia and New Zealand.

Australia, the largest country in Oceania, has about 1.5 million hogs--60 percent of the total for Oceania. Hog numbers increased 5 percent during 1960 and should continue to rise in 1961 owing to higher prices resulting from short supplies of quality beef.

Numbers in New Zealand increased during 1961 continuing the upward trend of the past few years. Hog numbers may continue to show small increases in 1961, but emphasis continues to be on increased production of cattle and sheep. Hog production is limited mainly by the amounts of skim milk and whey which make up the bulk of hog rations.



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